

Ribes odoratum provides an example of a need to check original source material. The range given in the Manual, "S.D. east to Minn." was apparently taken from Berger (Cornell Tech. Bull. 109) and was inaccurate. The plant is frequent in western North Dakota and extends slightly into Saskatchewan. It does not occur east of the Missouri River and is "probably not native anywhere in Minnesota" (Rosendahl, Trees and Shrubs of Minn.). Incidentally, why did this shrub, which becomes almost a weed when planted, remain in such a limited area?

The above remarks may seem adverse comments on the new manual. They are intended as comments on a problem in which I have long been interested. The citations serve to illustrate the difficulties of interpretation by readers of what may seem apparent to the author and of some of the pitfalls which beset the author.—DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY, NORTH DAKOTA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA.

PERLUSTRATIONES PLANTARUM ARCTICARUM

I(*bis*).¹ ARCTIC DICOTYLEDONOUS SPECIES: FOUR
NEW NAMES OR COMBINATIONS

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FOR more than a decade the writer has been gathering material and assembling notes for a circumpolar treatment of all the species of vascular plants which are known to occur north of the southern boundary of the Arctic as he has delimited it for this and allied purposes.² The original intention was to produce little more than a check-list, but in deference to requests for a more usable treatment the project has now grown to include *for each species* range-citations as far as known within the Arctic, mention of its most characteristic habitat or habitats, English names as well as any synonyms that are considered necessary for reference to arctic literature, and, in addition, sufficient descriptive data for characterization or at least separation of all the families, genera, and species involved. So far, approximately all of the genera and

¹ The initial paper in this series was published in the *Journal of Botany*, LXXX, pp. 81-94, "May 1942," the gap in time and interpolation of this contribution, being due to the cessation of publication of that periodical after acceptance of further instalments (designated II, III, IV, etc.) which it is hoped shortly to retrieve for publication here.

² Cf. Proceedings of the Seventh International Botanical Congress, Stockholm, 1950 (in Press) and "The Real Arctic: suggestions for its delimitation, subdivision, and characterization," *Journal of Ecology*, vol. 39, 1951 (in Press).

nearly half of the species are illustrated by line drawings, and there are numerous habitat photographs available. For this compilation, a preliminary draft of which has now been completed, a rather broad view was taken of specific limits, and many of the species recognized are admittedly aggregates. No attempt has been made to deal with intraspecific taxa, and it is doubted whether a critical circumpolar treatment of many groups is attainable without more Russian material than is at present available in the herbaria of North America and western Europe. In material from most other areas of the vast regions involved we are now incomparably better off than were Ostenfeld and Gelert when working towards their unfortunately abortive "Flora Arctica" half-a-century ago, and it is no small tribute to the labors of subsequent generations of arctic and allied botanists that there seems to be no need to erect any new entities now. It is, however, necessary to publish the following new names and combinations for species recognized in the writer's circumpolar treatment.

Cerastium scammaniae, nom. nov. (*C. vulgatum* & *grandiflorum* lusus 1, Fenzl in Ledebour, Fl. Rossica, I, p. 410, 1842; *C. beeringianum* var. *grandiflorum* (Fenzl) Hultén, Fl. Aleutian Islands, p. 165, 1937; *C. fischerianum* of authors, not Sér.; *C. alpinum* of authors, not L.).

This in full development seems to constitute a species separate from *C. beeringianum* to which it has been linked particularly by Hultén (*loc. cit.* and cf. Fl. Alaska and Yukon, IV, p. 665, 1944), being tall and loosely tufted with hairy and slightly glandular stems 15–35 cm. long having the upper internodes commonly about 8 cm. in length, and more or less broadly ovate and acute upper leaves that may exceed 1 cm. in diameter and be scarcely longer than they are wide. The inflorescence is a widely forking cyme of showy flowers having broad petals about 12 mm. long in the larger flowers and sepals usually half this length. The epithet "grandiflorum" being preceded (several times) in the specific category, it is a great pleasure to name this attractive plant after the very gallant lady whose special collecting and photography of it in the vicinity of Teller on Seward Peninsula in 1949 settled the writer's lingering doubts as to whether it should be regarded as a distinct species. Cited by Fenzl from several stations in the Beringian region, our plant forms conspicuous tall tussocks in open gravelly spots or on damp grassy slopes. Dr. Bassett Maguire supports our contention that *C. scammaniae* represents a separate species.

Lagotis hultenii, sp. nov. affinis *L. glaucae* a qua differt saepe gracilior, filamentis longioribus, antheris minoribus (circa 0.5 mm. longis et latis) sed magis exsertis, tubum circa 2 mm. excedentibus (galea et tubus aequilonga), bracteis superioribus angustioribus et tenuioribus, plerumque serratis dentibus acutibus, seminibusque longioribus, circa 7 mm. longis.

The existence of this distinct but unnamed species of *Lagotis* was mentioned by Professor Eric Hultén (Fl. Alaska and Yukon, IX, p. 1358, 1949) who gave its range as "Europe: from Kanin and Nova Zembla south in the Urals to about 60° N., isolated report from about 55° N. Asia: the Urals, lower Obi and Yenisei rivers." Although the present writer has not seen material from by any means all of these regions, he has examined enough to convince him that this entity stands out as sufficiently distinct for specific recognition in the variable complex to which it belongs, and designates as type a specimen which he saw in the herbarium of the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum, Stockholm, labelled "Lilla Briochovski öm 1876 . . . Sv. exp. til Jenisej." Sole credit for distinguishing this species rests with Professor Hultén, after whom it is a pleasure to name it, and who had in 1930 (Fl. Kamtchatka, IV, p. 104, left-hand figure) published a drawing of the upper part of the flower.

Petasites glacialis, comb. nov. (*Nardosmia glacialis* Ledeb., Fl. Rossica, II, p. 466, 1845).

The differences between *Petasites* and *Nardosmia* are so slender and little constant that it is not now customary to uphold the latter as a distinct genus. As this and the following species both seem to fall within the generic limits of *Petasites* as usually accepted nowadays (at least in all except such minor characters as their usually monocephalous habit), as far as could be determined from the limited material available, it is necessary to make appropriate combinations for them.

Petasites gmelinii, comb. nov. (*Nardosmia "Gmelini"* Turcz. ex DC., Prod., VII, p. 271, 1838).

It will be noticed that, in accordance with the resolutions for improvement of the "International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature" which were passed during the Seventh International Botanical Congress at Stockholm in 1950, the recommendations are followed of using a lower case initial for the specific epithet and also a "corrected" termination.—GRAY HERBARIUM OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

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